The Virginia Gazette and Alexandria Advertiser.

OH! THOU, BY WHOSE ALMIGHTY NOD THE SCALE
OF EMPIRE RISES, OR, ALTERNATE, FALLS,
SEND FORTH THE SAVING VIRTUES ROUND THIS LAND!

[Vol. II.] [4d. single] THURSDAY, MARCH 10, 1791. [12s. per An.] [No. 85.]

FOR SALE,

On a long credit, for the joint benefit of the Hon. *Henry A. Bennett*, and the Hon. *Henry Lee*, Esqrs.

ONE Thousand Three Hundred Ten and an Half ACRES of the most valuable LAND and IRON ORE BANKS on Patowmack River. This land lies on Patowmack River and Catoctan-Creek; upon the former it extends upwards of 500 poles, and upon the latter upwards of 600. It is distant from Alexandria about 50 miles; from George-Town 40; from the Great-Falls 20; from Leesburg 10; from Frederick-Town 10; from Shepherd's-Town 20; from Winchester 30; and from Fort-Cumberland 100.—It is well timbered and watered; great part of it of such richness of soil, as to be capable of producing any kind of crop that can be put into it.—For the accommodation and ease of any person that may wish to purchase less than the whole, we have divided this land into four lots, that will be sold separately.—The greatest part of the land, it is supposed, has an abundance of iron-ore in it: It is, however, reduced to a certainty, that two of the lots contain extensive and inexhaustible quantities of it lying near to, and some upon, the very brink of the river's bank.—With these will be sold the right of taking iron-ore and lime-stone from off another tract adjoining, forever. Upon the same lots the conveniencies for furnaces, forges, &c. are equal to any for such purposes.

The purchaser, or purchasers, must give bond, with approved security for the payment of the purchase-money—One fourth in 6, another in 12, the next in 18, and the last payment in 24 months from the day of sale.—The plat and title-papers may be seen by applying to R. T. HOOE, in this Town.

ROBT. T. HOOE,
CHARLES LITTLE.

Alexandria, May 25, 1790. t. f.

Pursuant to a Decree of the High Court of Chancery, of the State of Virginia, obtained for the sale of the estate of *John Semple*, deceased, for the payment of his debts, WILL BE SOLD, at the Town of Colchester, on the first Monday in April next,

A TRACT or PARCEL of LAND, lying in Fairfax County, and near the Town of Colchester, containing about 875 acres, being a part of the lands which were advertised for sale in Sept. 1788: the sale of this part was delayed for want of a survey. The purchaser, or purchasers, of the above land to give bond, with approved security, to pay the purchase-money in one, two, three and four years, with interest from the day of sale until paid.

We agree to advertise and make sale of the above land at the time and place above mentioned, as Commissioners appointed by the High Court of Chancery.

JOHN LAWSON,
GEORGE GILPIN,
LEVEN POWELL, } Commissioners.

N. B. If the day appointed for the sale should be wet, the sale will be held on the next fair day.

Sept. 20, 1790. t. f.

VIRGINIA, TO WIT:

At a High Court of Chancery, held at the Capitol, in the City of Richmond, Oct. 28, 1790.

WILLIAM BINGHAM, MORDECAI LEWIS, and WILLIAM HARTSHORNE, } Plaintiffs.

DORSEY PENTICOST, Defendant.

THE Defendant not having entered his appearance and given security, according to the Act of Assembly and the rules of this Court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that he is not an inhabitant of this country; on the motion of the Plaintiffs, by their Counsel, it is ordered that the Defendant do appear here on the first day of the next term, and answer the Bill of the Plaintiffs: And that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Virginia Gazette for two months successively, and published at some Church of the Parish of Fairfax, in the County of Fairfax, on some Sunday immediately after Divine Service, and at the front door of the Capitol, in the City of Richmond.

(A Copy.)

10w. Teste, PETER TINSLEY, C. H. C. C.

Notice.

ALL Persons having claims, or who may conceive they have claims, against HEPBURN *and* DUNDAS, *or against* WILLIAM HEPBURN *or* JOHN DUNDAS, *are earnestly desired to bring them in, that they may be settled, and that such as are just may be immediately paid. And all those who are indebted to them either by Bond, Note, or open Account, are particularly requested to make payment by the last day of May next; after which time suits will be instituted against every delinquent without respect of persons.*

HEPBURN and DUNDAS.

Alexandria, March 2, 1791. 6w.

Bryan Hampson

Respectfully acquaints his Friends and the Public that he has moved to Fairfax-Street, opposite Messrs. PORTER *and* INGRAHAM'S, *at the* NEW-STORE,

Where he has for SALE

Old Madeira, Sherry, Lisbon, Malaga, Port and Teneriffe Wines, by the Pipe, Quarter Cask or Gallon; old Jamaica Spirits; old West-India Rum; New-England Rum; Molasses; white wine Vinegar; loaf and brown Sugar in Barrels, or by the Pound; Coffee and Chocolate; Rice by the Tierce or Pound; Hyson, Green, Souchong and Bohea Teas; Nutmegs; Allspice; Pepper and Ginger; Indigo and Fig Blue; best shaving Soap; Castile, white and brown Soap by the Quantity or Pound; Sweet Oil by the Box or Bottle; Hair-Powder; Gun-Powder and Shot; mould and dipped Candles by the Box or Pound; Malaga Raisins by the Jar or Cag; Almonds; a few bags of Barley; a Quantity of best Starch; Cotton and Wool Cards by the Quantity or Pair; Mustard by the Dozen or Bottle; Stone Jugs.—He will, in a few days, have a Quantity of Lemmons in Boxes: All of which he will sell low for Cash.

Alexandria, February 22, 1791.

A DWELLING-HOUSE TO BE RENTED.

I WISH to rent that pleasantly situated Dwelling-House, on the corner of Water and Princess streets, now in the tenure of Arthur Lee, Esq. The house is large and convenient, having 3 rooms on the first, and 5 on the second floor, and a very excellent dry cellar under the whole. There are belonging to it, a large kitchen, with a neat finished room adjoining it, and a large well finished room over both. A smoke-house, stable for 4 horses, fowls houses, &c. all in good repair; also, an excellent garden under good fence.

I will rent it either for one, or a term of years, and will give possession the 1st day of April next. JOHN DUNDAS.

Alexandria, Feb. 16, 1791.

TO BE SOLD,

ON the following days and places, if fair, if not the next fair day, to the highest Bidder, the remaining PERSONAL ESTATE *belonging to the late JOHN ARMISTEAD, Esq. deceased; part on twelve months credit, the residue for ready cash,—beginning at the South-River plantation, in Caroline county, near the Bowling-Green, on* WEDNESDAY *the thirteenth of* APRIL *next ensuing, consisting of*

NINETEEN valuable NEGROES; Men, Women, Boys and Girls; together with all the STOCK and PLANTATION UTENSILS.

And on Monday *the* Eighteenth, *at* Fredericksburg,

Thirteen likely NEGROES, a CHARIOT, and HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

Also, on Monday *the* Twenty-fifth, *on the Plantation where* John Martin *lives, in the county of* Prince-William, *near* Mr. Matthew Whiting's,

Upwards of forty likely NEGROES; Men, Women, Boys and Girls; together with all the STOCK and PLANTATION UTENSILS.

§4§ Creditors, on Bonds, Bills of Exchange, and Judgments, (provided they are not disputable) will have liberty to purchase in discharge of the same; and all purchases made under Forty Shillings, to be paid in ready money.—Bonds with approved security, will be required, with interest from the date if not punctually paid, by

The ADMINISTRATRIX.

Fredericksburg, February 16, 1791.

Thirty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the Subscriber's plantation, in Prince William County, near the Red House, on the 18th of December last, *Two Mulatto Men*; one of whom is named JOHN SHORT, about 50 years of age, much pock-marked, of the middle size, and fond of speaking on religion. He is well clothed, having several coats, &c. and one great coat. He took with him several carpenter's tools, and is a tolerable carpenter. He is acquainted in Berkeley, and it is supposed he has gone there. He is also well acquainted at Lawson's Quarter, at the Wood-Cutting, near Occoquan Mills. In Maryland, he is acquainted in Frederick County, in Annapolis, and in Portobacco and it's vicinity, and has been owned by the late Major *Jenifer*, and Dr. *Walter Jenefer*.—His son TOM, 19 years of age, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, a dark Mulatto, went away with him. He has a remarkable scar of a burn in his forehead, and also on his right arm. He had on when he went away, a new suit of white Negro cotton, new hat, shoes and stockings.—Whoever secures the said Negroes, so that I get them again, shall have the above reward, and if brought home, all reasonable charges paid.

JOHN M'CLENACHAN.

Bug Field, Prince-William County, Virginia, January 15, 1791.

JESSE TAYLOR

HAS JUST IMPORTED,

In the *Louis*, Capt. *Stiles*, and the *Sally*, Capt. *Crowdhill*, from *Liverpool*, and in the *John* Capt. *Travers*, from *Bristol*,

A general Assortment of

Merchandise,

Which he will sell on the lowest terms, for *Cash*, or *Country Produce*, or, to punctual men, on *short Credit*,

Alexandria, Oct. 18, 1790.

A few Hogsheads of prime

Surinam Sugar

For Sale by

MURRAYS and WHEATON,

Who have also,

Jamaica Spirit in Tierces; West-India and New-England Rum in Hogsheads and Barrels; Gin in Pipes; Teneriffe and Malaga Wine in Pipes; Coffee and Cotton in Bags; Cider in Barrels; fresh Chocolate in small Boxes; a few Pieces of Russia Duck; American 20d. 10d. and 4d. Nails; Hyson and Bohea Tea; Allspice and Pepper; Wrapping-Paper; Stone-Lime; Tow Linen, &c. which they will exchange for Cash or Country Produce, on the most moderate Terms.

Alexandria, Dec. 29, 1790. t. f.

TO BE LET,

MY DWELLING-HOUSE on Fairfax Street, Alexandria. It is a very convenient one, and every way sufficient for the accommodation of a large family. For terms enquire of Capt. JOHN HAWKINS, in Alexandria, or of WILLIAM BAKER.

The Lodge, Prince George's County, Maryland, Jan. 20, 1791. (t. f.)

WANTED on CHARTER, AN AMERICAN VESSEL,

Of about one Hundred Tons Burthen. ARCHD. M'CALL.

Tappahannock, Feb. 24, 1791.

THE Subscriber will rent his BRICK DWELLING-HOUSE on Fairfax-Street: Also the STORE adjoining.—He has for sale a few MAHOGANY LOGS, two sets of neat ditto CHAIRS, a BUREAU and BREAKFAST TABLE; for which he would receive in payment European Goods. The Terms may be known by applying to *Mr. Edward Ramsay*.

He continues to sell Painters' colours, and to do PAINTING and GLAZING; having a good workman in his employ.

WILLIAM BUSHBY

Alexandria, March 3, 1791.

TO BE SOLD, on the 30th Instant, if fair, if not, the next fair day,

ALL the perishable Property belonging to the Estate of *William Carr*, deceased, consisting of a general Assortment of MERCHANDISE, about Seven Hundred Bushels of WHEAT, a SLOOP, FLAT and SCOW. A credit of nine months will be given for all sums above five pounds. Bond with approved security will be required

All persons indebted to the said Estate, by bond or otherwise, are desired to settle their respective balances, as the Subscribers are anxious and now ready for settlement.

SIMON LUTTRELL,
THOMAS CHAPMAN. } *Executors.*

Dumfries, March 1, 1791.

At a Meeting of the TRUSTEES *for the Town of* DUMFRIES, *held the* 21*st February*, 1791.

IT appearing, by report of the Commissioners appointed to enquire into the state of the small-pox, that inoculation has been refused by heads of families for eight persons only within the said Town, and that the Town may be entirely freed from infection before the first day of April:

IT IS DECLARED, That inoculation within the said Town, after Saturday, the 5th of next month, will be considered a *NUISANCE*, and if any shall be found diseased (a reasonable time for the appearance of the disorder being allowed) they will by authority of the Trustees be removed.

Dumfries, Feb. 24, 1791.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber returns his sincere thanks to those Gentlemen who have favoured him with their Tuition; and as he intends to leave this Town in the course of next month, he takes the liberty of requesting such as remain indebted to him, will be pleased to make immediate payment; and if any persons have any legal claims against him, they are desired to call for settlement.

I. CURLEY.

Alexandria, Feb. 24, 1791.

FOR SALE, ON CREDIT,

ONE HUNDRED and FIFTY VIRGINIA-BORN SLAVES. The Sale will commence, by way of PUBLIC AUCTION, at GLOUCESTER COURT-HOUSE, on the SECOND MONDAY in MARCH next, if fair, otherwise the next fair day.—These Slaves, (belonging to the estates of SIR JOHN PEYTON and JOHN DIXON, deceased, late Sheriffs of the county of Gloucester, and others their deputies and securities) will be sold under an act of the late session of the General Assembly, entitled, "*An Act for the better securing the Taxes due and owing to the Common-wealth.*"—Credit will be given until the 10th day of April 1792, the purchasers giving bonds with approved security, bearing interest, and to be proceeded upon as that act directs; payable in tobacco or interest warrants at the same rates they were receivable for taxes in the years 1782, 1783, and 1784; or in any public securities, indents or warrants for interest issued or to be issued, either by the United States or this state, at such rates as the Governor and Council may direct.

PHLIP TABB,
JAMES BOOKER,
ARMISTEAD SMITH,
JAMES BAYTOP, } *Commissioners.*

Gloucester County, January 15, 1791.

MEMORANDUM.—For the better information of the purchasers, a gentleman who is acquainted with the terms of the above-mentioned sale, requests us to add—that he understands that by the laws referred to, and under the act of the late session of the General Assembly, entitled "*An Act providing for the support of Government, and for payment of the public debt*,"—Inspected crop tobacco will be received in discharge of the bonds to be given for the above-mentioned sales, at the rates from 26*s.* to 28*s.* the hundred, and interest warrants and warrants on the contingent fund, issued by the Auditor of Virginia, at Twenty Shillings on the Pound.

4w. THE *PRINTERS.*

RAN AWAY from my service a few days ago, a MULATTO LAD named JESSE, of about 18 Years of Age. He belongs to Mr. Terret, and I am told is in that neighbourhood. I will give a Dollar to [illegible] him home.

W. M'WHIR.

Alexandria, February 23, 1791.

Five Pounds Reward.

RAN AWAY from the Subscriber, in Northumberland County, in the month of October last, *a Negro Man* named GEORGE, about 30 years of age, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, slender made, and had a variety of clothes when he went off; is fond of liquor, and will be often intoxicated when he has means to get his favourite drink; he is a great snuff-taker, is sensible and ingenious, a very good waiter, and handy about horses and carriages, having been a driver; was born in Fairfax County, and formerly belonged to *Benjamin Dulany*, Esq; and afterwards to Capt. *Richard Conway*. I will give the above Reward if brought home, or secured in Alexandria Gaol. JOSEPH CONWAY.

Feb. 14, 1791.

N. B. If put in gaol in Alexandria, Capt. *Richard Conway* will pay the Reward. t. f.

Eight Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, on Thursday the 13th ult. *an indented Servant*, by name ZACHARIAH WEAKS, 18 years of age, rather small and childish for his age, fair hair, and sallow complexion; had on when he went away an out-side jacket and trousers of thick dark gray mixed cloth, an under-jacket of deep blue half thicks, gray yarn stockings, country made shoes with thongs, and a half-worn wool hat.——Whoever takes up and secures said Servant in any gaol, so that I get him again, shall receive *Five Dollars*, or the above Reward, if brought to my Farm in Fairfax County, near the Falls Church, or Store in Alexandria. GEORGE HUNTER.

Feb. 2. 1791. t. f.

To the LADIES.

THE Editors beg leave most respectfully to represent that the collection of *Rags* is an object of great importance to them, and to solicit from the *Public Spirit* of the Ladies what they have in vain endeavoured to obtain from the more common, and less refined, motive of private interest. To accomplish a purpose so laudable in itself, and so beneficial to the Editors, they are persuaded that nothing more is necessary then to prevail on some one Lady to set the example, by the early expedient of opening a *Rag Bag* in her family. For any quantity of Linen or Cotton Rags, Returns shall be made either in Money, or in any Articles of Stationery at the most reduced prices; and the Lady favouring them with the largest supply will be entitled to a distinguished place in the Temple of PATRIOTISM

☞ *The Subscribers to this Paper are earnestly requested to pay up their respective Arrears.*

From the PROVIDENCE GAZETTE,

" *A man of* words, *and not of* deeds,
" *Is like a garden full of weeds.*"

OLD BALLAD.

ORATORY, or Rhetoric, hath been by ſome called the myſtery of flattery—by others, downright lying; becauſe the orator, *too, too* frequently, endeavours to effect by the dazzling varniſhes of fine language, what he cannot accompliſh by the ſimple words of truth; inſomuch that Pliny reports of the celebrated orator Carneades, that whilſt he harangued, it was next to impoſſible to aſcertain *when* he ſpoke truth, and *when not*.

Whether rhetoric be an art or not, is to this day a diſpute among the Literati; becauſe ſome are, as it were, born rhetoricians, having naturally a better faculty of expreſſing themſelves than others;—juſt ſo are ſome more addicted to flatter—to deceive—to lie—to ſteal—to ſwear, than others are—even when their education and circumſtances are ſimilar.—

Socrates, in Plato, demonſtrates oratory to be neither an art nor a ſcience—" but a certain " kind of ſubtilty, full of illiberal railing, or ſor- " vile flattery, or cozenage;"—which made the Lacedemonians cenſure it in theſe words: " the words of good men ought to proceed from " candour and ſincerity of heart, not from the " [illegible]."

That the force of eloquence is great, we readily own—and therefore, in the poſſeſſion of a wicked man, ſo much the more dangerous—if he takes it into his oratorial head to ſcatter among his aſtoniſhed auditors " firebrands, arrows and death," in ſport—as of old Hegeſias, the Cyrenian orator, one day trying his powers of eloquence upon the multitude, ſo wrought upon their imaginations, by repreſenting the miſeries of human life, that a conſiderable number of them that night imbrued their hands in their own blood—And for thus wantonly playing with the innocent people's lives—or, which is the ſame thing, deranging their intellects by the witchcraft of his eloquence—Ptolemy put him under an arreſt, as Valerius informs us.

In a ſimilar way have orators in other countries ſported away the lives of their fellow-citizens, by playing unmercifully upon their imaginations.—The orator's power over the imagination is amazing—it is like that of legerdemain over the ſenſes.—Thucydides being aſked by Archimandus, King of Sparta, whether he or Pericles was the beſt wreſtler—replied, " your queſtion, Sir, is hard to be decided; for if in wreſtling with him I give him a fall,—with his fair words he perſuadeth thoſe who ſee him on the ground that he never fell, and ſo getteth the victory."

Frequent experience hath often demonſtrated how pernicious to government oratory hath been—both in monarchies and in republics; inſomuch that that wiſe and honeſt Roman, Marcus Cato, prohibited the three Athenian orators, Carneades, Critholaus and Diogenes, to be admitted to public audience in the city, becauſe by their eloquence they could with great ſkill make evil *good*—and good *evil*.—For this reaſon, Cicero was commonly called *King*, becauſe he guided and governed the Senate as he pleaſed by his orations.

In Dion Caſſius we read of an orator, who was known to be remarkably long-winded—and therefore the Court circumſcribed him to two hours to plead in behalf of his client.—The firſt hour he ſpent in lamenting his want of time to plead in ſuch a cauſe—the other hour he ſpent in his *exordium ad captandam benevolentiam*;—thus the hours of grace being ſpent, before the orator came to the merits of his client's cauſe, the counſel was ſuffered to plead no more, and the client was *fairly hanged*.

Now, whereas oratory is like a two-edged ſword, which may do good or ill, as it happens to be in the poſſeſſion of a *good* or a *bad* man;—and whereas there is no certainty that the ſtudy of oratory can make a *good* man, an *honeſt* man, or a man *uſeful* to his country;—and whereas fame ſeems to be a principal ſtimulus to oratory—for if a man is greedy of fame, he will ſtop at no methods of obtaining it—if he cannot by good, he will do it by unlawful means;—of this we have a very eminent inſtance in Empedocles (whom Ariſtotle affirmeth to be the firſt author of oratory) who, to be thought a God, and to eternize his name, jumped into Mount Etna;—and whereas oratory unavoidably muſt operate on the counſels and deliberations of the good people of the United States; with all humility, and deference to the better judgment of thoſe who ſit at the helm of affairs, I would propoſe that an office ſhould be opened, with all convenient ſpeed, in the chief city or town of each State; at which every orator ſhould enter his *name*, and place of abode, and take an oath to the following effect:—" I A. B. do ſwear (or " affirm, as the caſe may be) that I will never " employ my powers of ſpeech to defend a falſe- " hood—a lie—a cheat, or a villain—to defraud " the innocent—to oppreſs the defenceleſs—to " pervert the right of the widow or fatherleſs— " to countenance or aſſiſt any man to withold " from his neighbour what is to him due—or to " rob the innocent man of his character, or var- " niſh over that of the rogue;—and that my " orations ſhall never be calculated, in any man- " ner or way, to deceive or impoſe upon any of " my fellow-citizens in particular, or the good " people of theſe States in general; ſo help " me," &c.

Next, let the adminiſtrator read, and give him that ſwears and ſubſcribes the oath, a copy of the perſonal ſanction under which the oath is given and received, viz.—That beſides the guilt of perjury—whoever ſhall be convicted of falſifying this oath, on the teſtimony of three of his fellow-citizens, ſhall be exhibited to the people, in the moſt public place of the city or townſhip, on a ſcaffold erected for the purpoſe,—and compelled to ſtretch forth his tongue before the multitude (having his eyes covered, expreſſive of his refuſing to act by the light of truth, his underſtanding being darkened by the ſhades of unrighteouſneſs) and a crier, with tongs in his hand, holding a live coal or piece of hot iron to it—proclaiming, " thus ſhall it be done to every " falſe tongue, which after engaging itſelf in the " cauſe of truth, honour and juſtice, hath for- " ſaken them, and in ſo doing hath become the " enemy of the good people of the United " States."

Thus with ſafety the States of America might bid her orators increaſe and multiply. Thus men would conſider themſelves as infinitely more dignified by ACTING WELL, than by SPEAKING WELL; and the ſophiſtry of WORDS would no more be applied to defend baſe or ignoble ACTIONS, or confound and perplex the truth.

SIMON THE TANNER.

Meſſrs. HANSON & BOND:

The freedom of your Preſs, as a vehicle to communicate ſentiments inoffenſive to your Readers, emboldens me to preſent you with the following lines, for a place in your uſeful Paper.

PLACE THE SADDLE ON THE RIGHT HORSE.

IN our reſearches for the origin and progreſs of civil and religious liberty, we may trace the annals of time down to the cloſe of the 17th century. Notwithſtanding the many attempts made to form ſyſtems of government, whereby mankind may enjoy a felicity ſuitable to rational beings, the progreſs made therein by the moſt civilized nations, both as to the theory and practice, has been ſo imperfect, that by taking a ſurvey of the whole, we may juſtly conclude that the ſtate of the whole human race has been a ſcene of confuſion, diſtraction, miſery and diſtreſs. What a variety of ſyſtems were formed by the Carthaginians, Greeks, Romans, &c. &c.? Yet void of liberty, peace and ſafety. Oceans of blood have been ſhed for unlimited power to rule, and perhaps much more in the exerciſe of tyranny; until a moſt deſpicable people appeared in Britain under the diminutive appellation of Quakers; a people every where held in deriſion with the utmoſt contempt; from whom ſprung the great and celebrated William Penn, who became a diſtinguiſhed character by his mild and benevolent diſpoſition, who, by the generoſity of his elevated ſoul, formed the grand purpoſe of promoting the general happineſs of his fellow-men; when Britain continued in her old beaten path of perſecution, which chiefly contributed to the colonizing of the dreary regions of America,—thoſe colonies fleeing from perſecution, obtaining charters from the old bloody parent; ſome of whom, (when eſtabliſhed) from the malignity of their principles, thought it meritorious to ſerve their maker by perſecuting thoſe in their power; until at length the above William Penn formed a charter for the Province of Pennſylvania, and obtained it in a form not fully agreeable to his glorious purpoſe, but the beſt he could expect from a deſpot habituated to tyranny; yet the moſt perfect ſyſtem of government for equal liberty that ever was formed under the Heavens. Then the dawn of liberty began to appear, with this morning ſtar, which illuminated the weſtern world.—Pennſylvania became an aſylum for the poor, the diſtreſſed and perſecuted of every denomination; a ſanctuary for the induſtrious, where the economiſt had the moſt generous encouragement, whereby her opulence increaſed with a rapidity unequalled by any ſtate inſtanced in hiſtory:—Which filled the old bloody parent with jealouſy; who, envying her growing happineſs, concerted meaſures to abridge her liberties: Yet ſuch was the virtuous reſolution, the heroic patriotiſm of the deſcendents of William Penn, that they ſupported their privileges in oppoſition to the powerful incendiaries of the Britiſh Court:—Until the late memorable revolution, which emancipated thirteen Provinces, who formed plans of government independent of the arbitrary parent.

It is notorious that a majority of theſe United States formed their Conſtitutions ſimilar to that of William Penn, or as conformable thereunto as the nature of their independency would admit.

And it is an evident truth, that the ſame benevolent ſpirit of patriotiſm influenced and governed the grand American Convention in the formation of the Federal Conſtitution.—It is alſo notorious that this enlightened ray of equal liberty is not to be confined to America, but expands it's happy influence to Europe, that continent of ſlaves; and, when Europe is happily ſubjected thereby, the ſame benign ſpirit muſt force it's way through the dark receſſes of Aſia; and finally, the gloomy regions of Africa will emerge from it's horrid barbarous ſtupidity to enjoy a felicity inſeparable from equal liberty, and a foretaſte of the beatific viſion.

Thus the glorious American Revolution will pervade the whole univerſe—the whole world will look up to the Supreme Diſpoſer of theſe events, and ought to look back to William Penn.

INCOG.

Meſſrs. HANSON & BOND:

Your inſerting the following lines in your uſeful Paper, I preſume, would not be diſagreeable to your Readers, and would oblige your moſt obedient, &c.

On DUELLING.

WHEN a people pay ſtrict attention, with cheerful obedience, to the laws of their country, and are zealous for their execution, " to the terror of evil doers, and the praiſe of them that do well," we may juſtly conclude that ſuch a people are ſafe and happy in the enjoyment of their lives, liberties and properties.

But when the manners of a people are ſo depraved that they bid defiance to their laws, and wantonly tranſgreſs them with impunity; their claim and title to every thing that is dear to them becomes precarious; eſpecially when the laws are held in contempt by thoſe in power. Such is manifeſtly the caſe, when our laws forbid murder, and our manners countenance duelling.

The incomparable Blackſtone, in his Commentary on the laws of England, hath theſe words: " In deliberate duelling, both parties meet avowedly with an intent to murder, thinking it their duty as gentlemen, and claiming it as their right, to wanton with their own lives, and thoſe of their fellow-creatures, without any warrant or authority from any power either human or divine, but in direct contradiction to the laws of God and man—and therefore the law has fixed the crime and puniſhment of murder on them, and on their ſeconds." Notwithſtanding, it requires a degree of paſſive valour to deſpiſe and overcome the dread of undeſerved contempt ariſing from falſe notions of honour, that the ſtrongeſt prohibitions and penalties will never entirely eradicate this ridiculous cuſtom, which originated in ſanguinary times, when barbarity prevailed over humanity; I ſay it never will be eradicated till a much farther progreſs is made in civilization, and thoſe of the firſt rank are better taught in the principles of real honour.

In conſequence of this depravity, they have formed this grand plea—" that he who refuſes a challenge, muſt be a coward"—This plea is void of truth, but may ſerve to ſupport a diſſolute practice. A man may refuſe a challenge, not becauſe he fears his fellow-creature, or is afraid to die, but becauſe he fears the Almighty, and does not chooſe to hazard damnation for the ſake of preſerving the ſordid favourable opinion of fools and madmen.

This plea is of modern date. The ancients did not pronounce a man a coward who refuſed a challenge—the ancient Greeks and Romans, the models of courage to all ages and nations, attached the idea of courage and cowardice to a man's readineſs or reluctance to fight the enemies of his country; not to his ſhedding the blood of his countrymen.

Hiſtory produces a variety of inſtances wherein challenges were given and refuſed, without the charge of cowardice. We have the famous challenge between Edward the third of England, and Philip de Valois of France; which produced no fight: Yet neither of thoſe Princes is counted a coward. Louis the ſixth of France challenged Henry the firſt of England to ſingle combat; Henry laughed at the challenge; yet nobody, even in our times, thinks him a coward. Francis of France gave the lie direct to Charles the Fifth, on which Charles ſends the French King a challenge; but ſtill there was no duel fought.

Among the Turks, Chineſe and Perſians, it is no diſgrace for a gentleman to refuſe a challenge, and to ſubmit the puniſhment of any one who has inſulted him, to his ſuperiors. On the contrary, his regularity of conduct, and his prudence, are honoured.

The great and good Duke de SULLY, who had as juſt notions of the point of honour, as any of our modern heroes, has declared himſelf very ſtrongly againſt this practice, as inconſiſtent with civilization, decency, humanity, and all the laws of God and man. He even reflects with ſeverity on the remiſſneſs of his patriot King, Henry the fourth, in neglecting to enforce the laws already ſtanding, or to promote the framing of others more effectual to ſuppreſs the practice.

The wiſe and good Guſtavus Adolphus of Sweden made ſevere laws againſt duelling. Two of his ſubjects begged his leave to decide a diſpute ariſen between them, by ſingle combat. The King gives them leave, and deſires to be preſent. Before the fight began, he ſends for the Executioner with his axe. The combatants aſking his Majeſty, why he called in that efficacious officer? The King anſwered, " only to cut off the head of the conqueror."—The gentlemen made up the quarrel without fighting.

Duels were got to ſuch a height in France that four thouſand gentlemen fell by them in one year. Why could not thoſe bloody-minded fellows hire themſelves, as journeymen, to ſome honeſt Hog-Butchers? In that profeſſion they might, without ſin, have waſhed their hands to the elbows in blood as often as they pleaſed.

It is the buſineſs of thoſe in power to redreſs all ſuch grievances; and an incorrupt Legiſlature will certainly make ſuch laws as will effectually ſuppreſs ſuch inhuman practices; which would be very conſiſtent with the nature of our Federal Government.

PACIFICUS.

P. S. I flatter myſelf that I ſhall eſcape the cenſure of my readers, when I bring the ſentiments and conduct of ſuch dignified characters to prove the refuſal of a challenge to a duel to be no diſgrace, but, on the contrary, a diſtinguiſhing mark of wiſdom, prudence, and an high attainment to the principles of honour.

From the VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

Mr. NICHOLSON,

SIR,

It is by many thought the ſafeſt mode of advancing in the journey of life to follow the footſteps of others, who, diſtinguiſhed by rank, wealth or reputed abilities, may be ſuppoſed to poſſeſs the leaſt fallible knowledge. To derive inſtruction from ſtudy and reflection, time, attention, and judgment are neceſſary; but to tread where others have trodden before, little more direction is required than to uſe the eyes. The greater number, therefore, from mere indolence, give themſelves no further concern in ſettling their moral and religious conduct than to obſerve the behaviour and ſentiments of thoſe who, as it is termed, *make a handſome figure in life*. Unhappily, too many who are thus ſelected as models for imitation, are themſelves under the influence of the moſt fatal deluſion: They have arrived at the preeminence which gives them the authority of guides, by purſuing thoſe objects which are merely ſecular; the artful purſuit of theſe conſtitutes them truly *men of the world*. This epithet is become ſo common and familiar, that ſcarce any take amiſs the application of it to themſelves; and yet, if maturely conſidered, it will be found to carry with it the higheſt reproach. It is a character we ſhould of all others ſhun, if we have any regard for our real happineſs.

The luſt of the fleſh, the luſt of the eye, and the pride of life, are the ſcriptural names for voluptuouſneſs, avarice, and ambition; theſe are what conſtitute that admired character *the man of the world*; and theſe, we are aſſured from indubitable authority, lead to perdition. This is plain truth, without diſguiſe on one hand, and on the other, without exaggeration; and with earneſt affection I entreat *every man of the world* to withdraw a little from the gaudy deceitful ſcene, from admirers, flatterers and ſeducers, to commune with his own heart, and to examine well his preſent condition and future hope. Happy will he be if he ſhall ſee the things which belong unto his peace in this his day, and before death terminates the golden opportunity.

There cannot be a more fatal miſtake than to ſuppoſe right conduct the neceſſary attendant of a ſplendid appearance; and, in conſequence of ſo weak an opinion, to follow the example of men of the world in affairs which eſſentially concern the happineſs or miſery of life. Imitate them if you pleaſe, with judgment and moderation, in the indifferent trifling modes of dreſs and external behaviour; but to renounce religion, conſcience, virtue, health and peace, becauſe ſome polite leaders of the faſhion pay little or no regard to them, deſerves a harſher name than folly.

Truth is immutable. Whether the majority is for or againſt her, ſhe remains unaltered. Let all then who are in earneſt in their purſuit of *happineſs*, employ their *reaſon* with humility and patience in the ſearch of *true wiſdom*; and when they have found her, which on a diligent and faithful enquiry they will eaſily do, let them follow her guidance with a firm attachment, uninfluenced by the falſe, though brilliant lights held out by *men of the world*.

V. K.

DECLARATION of RIGHTS,

Affixed to the New Conſtitution of France, decreed by the National Aſſembly, and ſanctioned by the King.

PREAMBLE.

THE Repreſentatives of the French Nation, conſtituted in National Aſſembly—conſidering that ignorance, forgetfulneſs, and contempt of the rights of man, are the only cauſe of public misfortunes, and the corruption of governments—have reſolved to fix, in a ſolemn declaration, the natural, inalienable and ſacred rights of man in order that this declaration, conſtantly before the members of the ſocial body, remind them perpetually both of their rights and duties; that the acts of the legiſlative power, and thoſe of the executive, being at all times compared with the end of every political inſtitution, be the more reſpected; and that the claims of the citizens, founded for the future on plain and inconteſtible principles, turn always to the maintenance of the conſtitution and the happineſs of all. In conſequence, the National Aſſembly acknowledges and declares, in the preſence and under the auſpices of the Supreme Being, the following rights of man and of the citizens.

Article the firſt.

MEN are born and remain free and equal in rights; ſocial diſtinctions are founded on public utility only.

Art. II. The end of all politic aſſociations, is the preſervation of the natural and inalienable rights of man. Thoſe rights conſiſt in liberty, property, ſurety, and reſiſtance to oppreſſion.

Art. III. The principle of all ſovereignty reſides eſſentially in the nation. No man, nor body of men, can exerciſe an authority which is not derived from it.

Art. IV. Liberty conſiſts in the power of doing all that is not a nuiſance to others; hence the exerciſe of the natural rights of each individual has no other limits, but thoſe which enſure to other members of the community the exerciſe of the ſame rights. Thoſe limits cannot be fixed but by the law.

Art. V. The law cannot prohibit any but acts hurtful to ſociety. All that is not prohibited by the law cannot be oppoſed, and no one can be compelled to do what it does not command.

Art. VI. The law is the expreſſion of the general will: All citizens have the right, either perſonally or by their repreſentatives, to concur in its formation. The law muſt be the ſame for all, either to protect or puniſh. All the citizens being equal in its preſence, are equally admiſſible to all dignities, places and public offices, according to their capacity, and without any other preference than that due to their virtues and abilities.

Art. VII. No man can be impeached, arreſted or impriſoned, but in caſes fixed by law, according to the form preſcribed by it. Thoſe who ſolicit, order, execute, or cauſe to be executed arbitary orders, deſerve puniſhment; but every citizen ſummoned or arreſted lawfully, muſt obey inſtantly: he becomes guilty by reſiſtance.

Art. VIII. The law cannot inflict any other puniſhments but thoſe ſtrictly neceſſary; and no one can ſuffer but by a law eſtabliſhed and promulgated prior to the forfeiture, and legally applied.

Art. IX. Every man being preſumed innocent, until he has been declared guilty, if it is thought indiſpenſable to have him arreſted, all unneceſſary rigour for his ſeizure, muſt be ſeverely reprimanded by the law.

Art. X. No one can be moleſted for his opinions, nor for his religious tenets, provided

they do not disturb the public order as established by law.

Art. XI. The free communication of the mind and opinions, is one of the most precious rights of man: Every citizen, then, can talk, write and print freely, being answerable for any abuse of that liberty in the cases determined by law.

Art. XII. The security of the rights of man and of the citizens, requires a public force; this force is, then, established for the benefit of all, and not for the particular advantage of those to whom it is entrusted.

Art. XIII. For the maintenance of the public force, and for the expenses of administration, a general contribution is indispensable: it must be equally assessed on all the citizens in proportion to their means.

Art. XIV. All citizens have the right to state by themselves, or by their representatives, the necessity of the public contribution, to consent to it freely, to follow the use of it, to fix its quantum, its assessment, its collection and its duration.

Art. XV. The community has the right of calling every public agent to an account of his administration.

Art. XVI. Every political society, in which the rights are not secured, nor the separation of powers determined, has no constitution.

Art. XVII. The property being an inviolable and sacred right, no one can be deprived of it, unless public necessity, legally stated, evidently requires it, and with condition of a just and previous indemnification.

ALEXANDRIA, March 10.

On the 1st instant, in the House *of* Representatives *of the* United States, *the bill to amend the act for establishing the temporary and permanent seat of government, was read the third time and passed.*

IN SENATE, February 25, 1791.

On motion, That the following resolution be entered into, to wit:

Resolved, That it be a standing rule, that the doors of the Senate-Chamber remain open, whilst the Senate shall be sitting in a legislative capacity, except on such occasions as in their judgment may require secrecy, and that this rule shall commence and be in force on the first day of the next session of Congress.

The yeas and nays were required by one-fifth of the Senators present.

Yeas 9—Messrs. Butler, Foster, Gunn, Hawkins, King, Lee, Maclay, Monroe, Schuyler.

Nays 17—Messrs. Bassett, Carroll, Dalton, Dickinson, Elsworth, Elmer, Few, Henry, Johnson, Izard, Langdon, Morris, Read, Stanton, Strong, Wingate.

So it passed in the negative.

IMPORTS into New-York, of the following articles, from January 1st to 31st of December 1790.

Spirits,	*Gallons*	804,802
Madeira Wine,		72,756
Other Wines,		134,685
Molasses		783,869
Brown Sugar,	*lbs.*	2,582,425
Coffee,		417,938
Bohea Tea,		551,770
Souchong do.		265,304
Hyson do.		406,153

DIED:—Dr. FREDERICK SPANGENBERG, of this Town.

Capt. GREENWAY's MARINE LIST.

ARRIVED.

Brig Friendship, Volkes, from Baltimore.
Schooner Friendship, Whitefield, New-York.

SAILED.

Schooner Harriet, Robins, for Salem.

Admiral Pococke's *Receipt for pickling Beef, Pork, Mutton, &c. and keeping the meat good and sweet.*

TAKE four gallons of good water, to which add one pound and an half of Muscovado sugar,* two ounces of salt petre, and six pounds of bay or common great salt, put the whole into a clean pot or kettle, and let it boil, being careful to take off all the scum as it rises up. When no more scum rises, take the liquor off, and let it stand till it is cold; then, having put the meat you want to preserve, in the vessel you intend to keep it in, pour the liquor over the meat till it be quite covered, in which condition it must be kept. Beef, preserved in this manner, has been taken out of the pickle, after lying ten weeks, and been found as good as if not salted more than three days, and at the same time as tender as a chicken.

If you intend to preserve your meat for a considerable time, it will be necessary once in two months to boil the pickle over again, scumming off all that rises, and throwing in during the boiling two ounces of sugar and half a pound of common small salt. Thus the same pickle will hold good for twelve months. This pickle is incomparable to cure hams, neats tongues, or beef which you intend to dry, or make what is called hung beef: Observing when you take them out of the pickle, first to clean and dry them, then put them in paper bags, and hang them up in a dry warm place.

N. B. Some who have tried the above receipt, choose their meat saltier than this will effect. Let such, instead of six, take eight or nine pound of salt. In the hottest weather it has been found necessary, before the meat is put into the pickle, to rub it well over with salt, and let it lie from one to three or four hours, until all the blood run out from it. If the meat is in the least tainted before it is put into the pickle it will be entirely spoiled in a day's time, in hot weather.

* *Molasses will answer.*

The HAT.

THE first man who was struck with the idea of wearing a hat on his head, wore a white one, and it really became him very well: He looked vastly more manly than when he wore a cap.

The authors of the finest discoveries are not at all more immortal than other people? So this man died, and left his round hat to his nearest relation.

The nearest relation was puzzled how to take hold of this famous hat, so he judged it better to cock up the two sides in the shape of an *Italian gondola*. This was a happy thought; the invention did him honour. The neighbours said one to another, "*now there is some grace, some elegance in this; that umbrella hat was a clumsy kind of a head dress, compared to this.*"

The second man died, however, as the former had, and left the *gondola hat* to his heir. The new possessor refined upon the matter. He boldly cocked up the three sides, clapped his hat on his head, and marched into public. People were in an ecstacy of wonder and applause. There was no end to their acclamations: "*What a singular trait of genius! what a happy force of imagination! this was just what the hat wanted, to become one of the most charming things in the world! Look, how it fits!*" said one; "*see, how it becomes him!*" said another.

This fine genius, however, died, and left the *three-cornered hat* to his heir. He received it with disdain: for it was now dirty and spotted in many places. But reflecting that these defects might be remedied, he at once got it died black. "*Blest us!*" cried the mob, as soon as they espied it, "*How happens that not to have been thought of before!——A black hat! that is certainly the thing! a black hat! a black hat forever!!!*

This happy idea went near to immortalize the name of it's author, but could not prolong his life. The black hat in short devolved to another.

It was, to be sure, somewhat the worse for wear, a little out of shape, a little ragged at the edges; but you will observe it had served five masters. However, it's owner found means, in his turn, to signalize his industry. He had it slapped on the block, dressed with hot brushes, pared round the rim, and ornamented with a silk edging of black ribbon. Well, thus accoutered, out sallies my friend, not a little pleased with himself. Every body leaves his house. The whole town flock round him, and the throng becomes so violent that he is nearly stifled. "*Good God! what is that? Is there magic in the thing? Yesterday it was an old hat: To day it is a new one! It must certainly reserved for the present age to possess such astonishing ingenuity, such depth of resource, such perspicuity of penetration!*"

The inventor of the *furbished hat*, nevertheless, died and left it to a sixth proprietor.

The very first thing he did, was to tear off the ribbon binding, and to substitute a lace with a button on the left cock; this ornament was extolled to the skies, and the five former possessors of the hat were all fools, compared with the present. This was the only man of true genius. "*What is a hat without a lace to it!*"

But there came afterwards owners of the hat who were preferred even to him. It changed it's master twenty times; and changed it's form and it's ornaments, without changing the least of it's substance and quality. In that, what happened to the HAT, has happened, precisely to PHILOSOPHY.

WANTED TO PURCHASE,

(For which a generous price will be given)

SOME "*obscure nook,*" or "*forsaken Peninsula,*" where, undisturbed by the *Insolence* of *Equality*, I may *proudly stalk* in all the Pomp of *imaginary* Greatness: Where I may learn to spout *Shakespeare*, and *Latin*, and, by *listening* at the *water's edge*, receive from *a-far* those *delicious Sounds*, which at once gratify my *curious* Dispostion, and are the *ready* materials for Scandal.—If to such a situation it were possible to annex "*one Spark* of ANIMAL FIRE," that might be enjoyed by the Purchaser, I should think my Happiness complete in the Possession of so *useful* a Spot, and *formidable* Branch of POWER, and exult in the *singular Felicity* of having "*not a Rival in the World!*"

MUNDUNGUS.

M'CREA and MEASE will sell at Public Auction, on Saturday the 19th instant in fee-simple, one unimproved Lot of Ground, on the east-side of Fairfax-Street, opposite the Presbyterian Church, sixty-six feet front and one hundred and twenty-three feet six inches deep, bounded on the South by a common ten feet Alley, and intended to be subdivided into three Lots.—Also, a LOT on the west-side of Water-Street, below Prince-Street, adjoining ground of Messrs. Hooe and Harrison; twenty-six feet front, by one hundred and twenty-three feet six inches deep. The conditions will be made known at the sale, or by application to us, previous thereto.

Alexandria, March 10, 1691.

TO BE SOLD,

On the 11th day of APRIL *next,*

A LOT of GROUND lying upon the south side of Princess-Street, in the town of Alexandria, about midway between Water and Union streets, extending 40 feet front and 44 feet 4 inches back. Upon this lot is erected a STORE-HOUSE 36 feet front, three stories high; also a WAREHOUSE adjoining: Also a LOT on Duke-street near Water-street, and one on Water-street near Duke-street. The terms will be made known on the day of sale.

MARTHA M'PHERSON, *Executrix.*
ISAAC M'PHERSON, }
EDWARD BEESON, } *Executors.*

Alexandria, March 9, 1791. 5w.

Public Sales.

On SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY next, will be exposed for Sale, at the Vendue Store,

A VARIETY OF

Wet & Dry Goods.

TAYLOR & WILSON, V. M.

Alexandria, March 10, 1791.

TO BE SOLD,

For the Benefit of the UNDERWRITERS,

A large Quantity of

Dry Goods,

Damaged on board the Sloop Ann from Philadelphia, on Thursday the 17th instant, at the Vendue-Store. The sale to begin at 10 o'clock precisely.

TAYLOR & WILSON, V. M.

Alexandria, March 10, 1791.

N. B. No Goods will be delivered without the money. T. & W.

WILLIAM WILSON & CO.

HAVE FOR SALE,

MADEIRA, Port, Sherry, Lisbon, Teneriffe, } Wines in pipes & quarter casks.
Old Sherry and Port in bottles,
New-England Rum, Molasses,
Pork in barrels,
Mess ditto,
Beef in ditto,
Hog's-Lard in casks,
Shad,
Bloom raisins in jars,
Hyson Tea in chests,
A few hhds. of Jamaica Sugars,
Tar and Turpentine,
Coarse and fine Salt,
Also a quantity of Pig-Iron of a remarkably good quality.

N. B. They will advance Money for Tobacco on consignment to the House of Messrs. *James* and *Bruce Wilson* of *London*.

Alexandria, March 9, 1791.

MR. MUIR, according to his engagements to the Public, opens the FEMALE ACADEMY on *Monday* the 28th *Instant*. No care, nor pains, shall be avoided, which can render this institution of general use. The encouragers of the institution are requested to apply soon. Any particulars concerning the branches which are taught, the terms of admission, and the hours of attendance, may easily be known.

Alexandria, March 14, 1791.

French School.

M. BONNANT most respectfully informs the Inhabitants of Alexandria and it's Vicinity, that he has moved into a house on the corner of Queen and Royal Street, adjoining Mr. Mandeville's, where he shall on Monday the 14th inst. open his *French School*. Ladies and Gentlemen may be waited on, and taught at their own apartments, at select hours of the day, with care and assiduity.

He returns his grateful thanks to those persons who have already employed him as a teacher; and hopes by his assiduous attention to his scholars to merit the patronage of the Public.

The School is to be kept three Evenings and three Mornings in the Week. The Price of each Scholar is Six Dollars per Quarter.

School Nights, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays. School Mornings, on Tuesdays, Thurdays, and Saturdays.

N. B. He may be seen every day at his new lodgings.

Alexandria, March 10, 1791.

TO BE SOLD, at PUBLIC VENDUE, *on the 5th Day of April next, on the Premises,*

A TRACT of LAND within one mile of the town of Winchester, Virginia, containing 2300 acres, late the Property of Colonel WILLIAM GRAYSON, deceased:—There are on the Premises, a new dwelling house, two stories high, three rooms below and five above, with a cellar under the whole; a saw-mill in complete order; the frame of a grist-mill, lately raised, with three floors, and of very extensive dimensions; the stream is equal to any in the State of Virginia, there being water sufficient for three wheels, and never known to fail in the smallest degree. There are above 200 acres of arable land clear, and about 40 acres of mowable meadow, and more may be made. This land will be divided into convenient lots to suit the purchasers; 600 acres will be annexed to the dwelling house and mills, which will include the greatest part of the cleared land.

The terms of sale will be as follows: One-fourth of the purchase money to be paid in hand; one-fourth in one year; one-fourth in two years, and the remaining fourth in three years from the day of sale, when a clear and sufficient title will be given by

JOSEPH TIDBALL, *Administrator.*

February 9, 1791.

Wanted to Purchase or Hire,

A NEGRO WOMAN, about the middle age, sober, discreet and attentive to her business—She must be a tolerable good Cook, and thoroughly capable of all kinds of housework. One of this sort, coming well recommended, will meet with a good place.—Inquire of the Printers.

John Murray & Co.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED,

AND ARE NOW SELLING,

LIVERPOOL and Cadiz Salt; Seine-Twine and Rope; Sheet-Cork; Hauling-Rope; Connecticut Pork and Beef, in Barrels; Butter and Hog's Lard, in Firkins; Vinegar in Barrels; Mould and dipp'd Tallow Candles; Sheet-Lead; a few Barrels of Pippin Apples; Tar and Turpentine; Molasses and Sugars; a small Quantity of Cheese:—Which, with the Goods they before had on hand, renders their Assortment of Wet Goods, Groceries and Ship-Chandlery pretty general.

They beg leave farther to give Notice, that the PARTNERSHIP of JOHN MURRAY & Co. in which JOHN MURRAY, JOHN P. MUMFORD, and OBADIAH BOWEN are now connected, will dissolve on the 1st of April next; and as it is very necessary that all the accounts they now have open should be closed by that time, or as soon after as possible, they earnestly solicit all those with whom they have any dealings to bring in their accounts for settlement, and from those who cannot conveniently discharge their respective balances they will receive bonds.

The business in this town will be carried on as usual by JOHN MURRAY, under the firm of JOHN MURRAY and Co. and in New-York, by JOHN P. MUMFORD, under the firm of JOHN P. MUMFORD and Co. of whom the two houses will hereafter consist.

Alexandria, March 10, 1791. 6w.

D. Roberdeau

Will contract for the delivery and regular disposition of any kind of sound Wood into his wharf, as soon as the season will admit of such an undertaking, and as will consist with the safety of the article, subject to impending storms of wind, at this critical period, and, while the weather continues cold, to a more *dangerous element*.

Alexandria, March 9, 1791.

TO BE SOLD,

ALMOST beautiful FARM, lying about four miles and an half from Alexandria, and in full view of the whole town: It contains about 230 acres; (of which 107 are on a lease for three lives all young,) and only a small fee of *five pounds per annum*, which will be much in favour of the purchaser.—There are, on the feesimple part, an extensive apple orchard, and 40 acres of meadow laid down in timothy, the whole enclosed, divided, subdivided, and laid off in proper squares, mostly with posts and rails, and a small ditch sodded in the neatest manner—Eighty acres of meadow can be made on both lots.—The Farm lies about two miles from the *northwest line of experiment*, and has that valuable convenience and manure, water, which can be carried over the greatest part, just as it suits, with a plough-furrow; which, together with its situation, soil, and the manner of laying it off in small enclosures, render it equal in value to any Farm of the same size.

The Subscriber has also, a FIVE-ACRE LOT, for sale, joining Alexandria, on the George-Town road, free of all encumberances, for which a rent of *ten pounds per annum* is offered, for any number of years, merely for the grass that grows on it in its natural state; a ditch and posts and rails are also round it.

He would also rent, or sell, a FARM of the first character, for soil and conveniences, where he now lives, three miles and an half from Leesburgh, thirty from George-Town, and thirty-six from Alexandria—It contains about 700 acres, on which there is a mill out of repair, (and his finances are so cramped that he cannot fit it again, with propriety) a large orchard of choice fruit trees; meadows of extension, limestone, and the power of water at pleasure; a barn and stable, under one roof 80 feet by 24; a cow-house, 100 feet by 10, all new; and a dwelling house, not elegant, but has four stone fire apartments.—It will be sold upon a peculiar tenure, which will render it extremely easy and agreeable to the purchaser, and an indisputable title will be given—The whole is highly improved, in proper order, and newly done; about 350 acres, including the meadows, are cleared. From the present posture of affairs, nothing could have prompted him to sell, but an absolute want of that *necessary ingredient* which renders life any way agreeable. Any person or purchaser, wishing for more particular information, may inquire of WILLIAM HERBERT, Esq; in Alexandria, or the Subscriber, near Leesburg, Loudoun County, Virginia.

PETER DOW.

Greenfield, March 8, 1791.

TO BE SOLD, *at Public Sale,*

On Tuesday the 5th day of April next, on the Premises,

That large BRICK HOUSE, and it's appurtenances, in George-Town, now occupied by Mr. JOSEPH SIMMES as a Tavern. It is in the most public part of the town, has a large lot of land, with stables, kitchen, &c. A Credit will be given, and the Terms particularized on the day of sale, by the subscriber, attorney in fact for WILLIAM BOURKE, or by PETER CASANAVE.

WILLIAM MATTHEWS.

March 5, 1791.

Salisbury, January 1, 1791.

The public are hereby informed that the PARTNERSHIP of ROBINSON & FOSTER, Tanners and Saddlers, late of this place, is, by mutual consent of the parties, dissolved.

GEORGE ROBINSON.

☞ A Variety of BLANKS to be had at the Printing-Office.

ALEXANDRIA STREET LOTTERY:

Authorized by an Act of Aſſembly to raiſe Money to PAVE the STREETS of the Town.

Scheme.

FIRST CLASS.

				Dols.		Dols.
1	Prize	of	500	is	500
2			100	are	200
5			50		250
10			20		200
22			10		220
500			3		1500
			Laſt drawn Blank,		130
2500			2 Dols. to be paid in Tickets of 2d Claſs,		5000
3040	Prizes,				8000
6960	Blanks, at 1 Dol. to be paid in Tickets of the 4th Claſs, or Caſh, at the Option of the Managers.				
			Deduction,		2000
10,000	Tickets at 1 Dol. each,				10,000

SECOND CLASS.

				Dols.		Dols.
1	Prize	of	1000	is	1000
2			300	are	600
6			100		600
6			50		300
10			30		300
20			20		400
50			10		500
100			6		600
500			4		2000
			Laſt drawn Blank,		500
2000			3 Dols. to be paid in Tickets of 3d Claſs,		6000
2692	Prizes,				12,500
6308	Blanks.		Deduction,		3500
8000	Tickets at 2 Dols. each,				16,000

THIRD CLASS.

				Dols.		Dols.
1	Prize	of	1500	is	1500
1			1000		1000
1			500		500
5			100	are	500
8			50		400
12			20		240
30			10		300
40			8		320
80			6		480
500			5		2500
			Laſt drawn Blank,		500
2565			4 Dols. to be paid in Tickets of 4th Claſs,		10,260
3248	Prizes,				18,500
4757	Blanks.		Deduction,		5500
8000	Tickets at 3 Dols. each,				24,000

FOURTH CLASS.

				Dols.		Dols.
1	Prize	of	3000	is	3000
1			1000		1000
2			500	are	1000
3			200		600
16			100		1600
20			50		1000
25			30		750
50			20		1000
102			8		816
2379			6		14274
			Laſt drawn Blank,		1000
2599	Prizes,				26,040
5401	Blanks.		Deduction,		5960
8000	Tickets, at 4 Dollars, are				32,000
	Raiſed by the 1ſt Claſs,				2000
		2d,			3500
		3d,			5500
		4th,			5960
					16960
	Deduct for Blanks in 1ſt Claſs,				6960
	Remains for paving the Streets,				10,000

Which deduction is leſs than 12½ per cent.

A Liſt of Prizes drawn in each Claſs, will be publiſhed, and ſuch of them as are not demanded within four Months after publication, will be appropriated to the purpoſes intended by the Lottery.

The Managers preſent this SCHEME to the PUBLIC, and from the favourable proſpects of advantage it holds forth to adventurers, as well as the general benefit that will be derived from the appropriation of the Money to the uſeful and neceſſary purpoſe of Paving the Streets, they flatter themſelves that it will meet with general encouragement and approbation.

The Firſt Claſs is ſo calculated, that the purchaſers run no riſk, as the Blanks will be received for Tickets in the fourth Claſs at their coſt; through the whole of the Lottery, there are leſs than two Blanks to a Prize, and the deduction not 12½ per cent.

On a conſideration of theſe circumſtances, and alſo of the general accommodation that every perſon reſiding in or viſiting the Town will receive from the Streets being paved, the Managers hope and expect they will be able to diſpoſe of the Tickets of the Firſt Claſs time enough to enable them to commence drawing on the fourth Monday in June next, at fartheſt. Should they be able to make ſale of the Tickets ſooner, the drawing will commence at an earlier day; of which notice will be given. The Managers pledge themſelves to the Public for the punctual payment of all Prizes that may be drawn.

The managers of the former Lottery, for raiſing Money to be applied to the ſame purpoſe, having withdrawn their Scheme, from an opinion that the one now offered will be productive of more advantage to adventurers, as well as to the general object in view; the Managers of this Lottery therefore hope that thoſe who have purchaſed Tickets in the former one will be equally deſirous of forwarding the preſent, and that they may direct the Managers from whom they purchaſed, to veſt at leaſt as much Money in Tickets in this Lottery.

Joſiah Watſon, *William Hoagſon*,
John Potts, Jun. *Olney Winſor*.
Jonathan Swift,

Alexandria, February 9, 1791.

TO BE RENTED,

For a few Years,

MY HOUSES and LAND, adjoining the Town of Alexandria. The dwelling-houſe is neatly finiſhed from the garret to the cellar; a good framed kitchen and office, a brick meat houſe and dairy, a two-ſtory framed barn, and ſeveral other neceſſary buildings; a well of water, equal to any in Virginia, about 30 acres of wheat now ſowed, from 8 to 10 acres in clover and orchard-graſs: The whole of the land under a good poſt and rail fence; a fiſhing-landing, with a ſeine of 120 fathoms.

I have for ſale one Tract of WOOD LAND, lying within three miles of Town, containing 300 acres, which has been adjudged, by competent judges, to average from 15 to 20 cords of wood to the acre, which would ſell, when cut, for far more than I aſk for the land.—Alſo another Tract lying on Pimmitt's run, about ſix miles from Alexandria, three from George-Town, and two from the Little Falls, containing 287 acres. This tract is well timbered, and equal in point of ſoil to any land in this county not directly on the river, quite freſh, being only ſettled two years by a tenant, who pays £. 20 per annum for five years, (two years of which time have expired) and has obliged himſelf to make conſiderable improvements.—Alſo, 4,577 acres on the Scioto, patented and deeded by Military rights, being a part of the land ſet apart for the Officers and Soldiers of the Army—ſeveral unimproved LOTS in different parts of the Town of Alexandria.——Public Securities of any deſcription, at their current value, will be received in payment, and the terms made eaſy, by applying to the ſubſcriber.

BALDWIN DADE.

January 27, 1791.

☞ Five working NEGROES and twenty-five head of CATTLE may be had with the houſes and farm. t. f.

Patowmack Lands

FOR SALE.

Reſurvey	on Dogwood plains,	263¼
Do.	on Walnut Level,	255
Do.	on Horſelick,	302¼
Do.	on Sugar Bottom,	360½
		1181 acres.

The above lands are nearly adjoining, and ſituated in Waſhington County, Maryland, on Fifteen-Mile Creek, juſt at its junction with Patowmack river.—They are chiefly level bottom, of a fine quality, and abound in a variety of excellent timber. There is a dwelling-houſe, and a ſmall plantation cleared on one of the tracts, through which goes the main road leading to the Weſtern Country, and is a fine ſtand for a tavern. Contiguous to theſe lands are ſmall mountains, which muſt forever ſecure to the holders of them an inexhauſtible range for ſtock. The navigation of the river is already perfected conſiderably above this property. They will be ſold either for Caſh, or upon Credit. The terms may be known by applying to Dr. WILLIAM BAKER, or

THOMAS H. HANSON.

Aug. 5, 1790.

Thirty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, on Tueſday night, the 4th inſt. *a Mulatto Woman*, named LUCE, aged about 25 years; is a remarkably well-looking wench, being ſtout and active. She may be immediately known by examining her hands and arms, having very conſiderable ſcars, occaſioned by falling in a fire. She is an artful, inſinuating woman, and has been entirely accuſtomed to houſe-work—Has taken with her a variety of cloaths, conſiſting of two ſuits of green cotton, 1 calico gown, 1 white ditto, 1 black do. 1 calico jacket and petticoat, 1 white do. 1 green durant petticoat, 1 pair of black calamanco ſhoes, 1 pair of leather do 1 black beaver hat, and a number of other things. She affects to be of the Methodiſt religion, and it is probable may be harboured by ſome of her own colour of that perſuaſion.—I will give the above reward to any perſon delivering her to me at Broad-Creek, or *Three Guineas* for ſecuring her in any gaol.

WILLIAM LYLES.

Maryland, Prince George's County,
Broad-Creek, January 7, 1791.

COMMITTED to my cuſtody *a Negro Man*, who calls himſelf WILLIAM JONES, and ſays he is free; he is about 30 years of age, five feet ſeven or eight inches high.—The owner (if any) is requeſted to come, pay his charges, and take him away, or he will be ſold in two months from this date for his priſon fees and other charges.

J. THOMAS, K. F. G.

Alexandria, Jan. 7, 1791.

Almanacks,

For 1791, *for Sale at this Office.*

ALEXANDRIA PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH LOTTERY:

THE Sale of the TICKETS in ſaid LOTTERY having been more rapid than could have been expected, in as much as very few are left in the hands of the MANAGERS, therefore, all thoſe who have received Tickets for Sale are deſired on or before the firſt of April next, to return thoſe which then remain unſold, to the Perſons from whom they received them; alſo to pay the Money for what are not returned, as on that day the Managers are obliged to ſettle their accounts with the Treaſurer, and to depoſit in his hands all the unſold Tickets. The Numbers for the Wheels, and the Books are preparing for drawing; and the Public may reſt aſſured that it will commence, as before promiſed, on the 18th day of April, being the day of election of Repreſentatives for this County.

JOHN MURRAY, *Treaſurer*.

Alexandria, March 3, 1791.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the POST-OFFICE *at* ALEXANDRIA, *which will be ſent to the General Poſt-Office, as dead Letters, if not taken up before the* 5*th of April next.*

A. JOSEPH ADAMS, of the brig Mary; James Armſtrong; William Avery; Charles Alexander.

B. John Boyer; Adam Boot; William Buſhby; Charles Buſſolet; Thomas Bryan; George Bernhard; Walter Brook; Joel Beach; John Beatty; Adam Bloſs; Laban Bronſon; James Barry; Thomas Bayley, or Mr. Bennett, Federal Balance-Maſter; John Bliſs; James Backus; Robert Bowery, of the ſhip Changeable; Chriſtopher Brennam; Elijah Backus; Alexander Brown; Edmund Byrne.

C. Andrew and Hamilton Cooper; James Campbell; Martin Cockburn; Thomas Crandell; John Campbell; Samuel Cleland; Edmund Cuſack; Jeremiah Corcoran; Gurden Chace; Robert Conway; Michael Cowin; Anthony Conyngham.

D. Mr. De Linois; Mr. De Vacht; George Digges; Mr. Dumax; George Darling; Mr. Duchane.

E. John Erling; Mr. Etienne; Samuel Erving; John Erving.

F. Nicholas Fitzhugh; Joſeph Fulmour; Joſeph Fiſh; John Felt, of the Schooner Polly; Joſeph Fariſh, of the brig Aſſiſtance; Andrew Fleming; George Foerck, care of Korn and Wiſemiller.

G. John Graham; Nathaniel Goodwin, of the brig Mary; Michael Grimlar; Bernard Gratz; Benjamin Greenleaf; William Gill; Joeph Gardner; Francis Galway; Chriſtopher Grimyard, of the ſhip Charlotte; John Gibſon.

H. Beale Howard; Aaron Hewes; Jonathan Harriden; Jacob Hiner; John Hoſkins, of the Commerce; Thomas Harwart; Samuel Harriſon; John Harper; Richard Hammond; James Hamilton.

J. John Jackſon.

K. Korn and Wiſemiller; James Kenny; Mr. Kalandrine; James Kelley.

L. William Lee, Greenſpring; Opie Lindſay; Charles Little; William Lightfoot; Doctor Le Mayeur; George Leſlie; Robert Leſlie; David Looſburrow; William Lambett, of the ſhip Charlotte; David Lamb, of the brig Lady Waſhington; Andrew Little, of the Grove.

M. William Maſon; James Mitchell; Hugh M'Neil; Mr. Miller; Archibald Moreton; James Morgan; John Murray, of the brig Mary; Revd. Henry Moſcrop; James M'Laughlin; Peter Montgomery; James M'Ready; Widow M'Knight; William M'Nabb; Thomas M'Nabb; Hugh Morting; Henry M'Cue; Jacob Boden and Co, for John Magee.

N. Robert Newton.

O. John Oliphant; Francis O'Mara; John O'Kelley.

P. Val. Peers; Major Powell; Thomas Poultney; James Patterſon; Frederick Prager; Mr. Pollatier.

R. Thomas Redman; Betſy Ramzy; William Rammage; Samuel Randolph.

S. James Sinclair; Alexander Story; George Slatford; Jenny Songſter; Smith, Car & Joiner; William Smith; Peter Steel; Adam Shaum; George Smith; Suſannah Simmons; William Shanklin, of the Aſſiſtance; Edward Smothers: John Simpſon.

T. Moſes Tinney, of the brig Peace; Joſeph Thomas; Michael Thorn; John Torrey.

V. Nicholas Voſs; Joſeph Volans; James Vinſon; Mr. Villard.

W. Michael Walch; Henry Walker; Nathaniel Waſhington; Jeſſe Williamſon; Jane Wathral; William Watters; Elizabeth Williams; Hezekiah Wood.

WINTER ESTABLISHMENT of the MAILS, to continue until the 1ſt of May.

The Northern Mails arrive at this Office,

On Tueſdays, Thurſdays, & Saturdays, } At 8 o'Clock, A. M.

And ſet out

On Mondays, Wedneſdays, & Fridays, } At 3 o'Clock, P. M.

The Southern Mails arrive

On Mondays, Wedneſdays, & Fridays, } At 1 o'Clock, P. M.

And ſet out

On Tueſdays, Thurſdays, & Saturdays, } At 10 o'Clock, P. M.

☞ The utmoſt punctuality being neceſſary, it is requeſted that letters will be left in due time, otherwiſe they muſt unavoidably be detained until the next poſt day.

Poſt-Office, Alexandria, March 1, 1791.

LANDS FOR SALE ON A LONG CREDIT.

By virtue of a Power of Attorney from the Right Hon. *Charles Earl of Tankerville*, and the Hon. *Henry A. Bennett*, Eſq; we will ſell the following TRACTS or PARCELS of LAND, at any time when we can agree with a purchaſer or purchaſers. One fourth part of the purchaſe-money to be paid in ſix months; another fourth in twelve months; another in eighteen months; and the balance in two years from the day of ſale; the purchaſer, or purchaſers, giving bond, with approved ſecurity, for payment of the purchaſe-money, with intereſt thereon from the day of ſale, if the payments are not punctually made at the ſtipulated periods—Viz.

THREE LOTS at Cliſh; one containing 65 acres; another 245½; the other 63½; all adjoining; but will be ſold ſeparately, or in a body, as may beſt ſuit purchaſers. The neareſt of theſe lots are not more than one, and the moſt diſtant more than two miles from the riſing Town of Alexandria; convenient to fiſhing and fowling; ſome of the land cleared, under fences, and has dwelling and other neceſſary houſes, with a quantity of timber, and a very great ſtock of wood upon it. One of them on Hunting-Creek has the advantage of a fine hill, from whence there is a beautiful proſpect of Alexandria, the River Patowmack, and the country of Virginia and Maryland around. Adjoining the above lots is another, containing 11½ acres; on which there has, for many years paſt, been a mill: It is an excellent mill-ſeat; but at preſent has only the remains of an old mill-houſe, ſtanding upon a fine ſtream within a mile and a half of Alexandria—About ſix miles from Alexandria, five from George-Town, and the ſame diſtance from the Little Falls, is another LOT, containing 185 acres, lying upon Lubber-Branch and Four-Mile-Run; upon which there is a conſiderable quantity of heavy white oak timber, and wood in great plenty; ſeveral acres of meadow may be made and there is a good mill-ſeat upon it.—Upon the branches of Difficult-Run, about 18 miles from Alexandria, lying on the great road leading to Leeſburg and Winchester, within 2½ miles of the canal at the Great Falls, and not more than 15 miles from George-Town, in Maryland, is a body of LAND, containing altogether 1619 acres, laid off into 10 lots of different ſizes; the ſmalleſt 82, and the largeſt not more than 323 acres. This land is well watered and timbered, has improvements of plantations, houſes, fencing, &c. In ſeveral parts of it the ſoil is good, and in many places well adapted for meadow and graſs; and immediately on the main road is an excellent ſtand for a public houſe, which, with a little improvement, may be made a moſt valuable place, as it is extremely convenient for the buſineſs of a tavernkeeper.—Alſo, adjoining this tract, is another of 301 acres, called the MINE TRACT, in which there is a moſt valuable and rich mine of COPPER and SILVER. It was worked within theſe 40 years laſt paſt, and yielded to the ſatisfaction of the then partners; but, by their deaths and other circumſtances, it has been neglected ever ſince. Two ninths of the ore in any part of the tract, and two ninths of the whole tract, we have the diſpoſal of at preſent, and daily expect a power to ſell two ninths more. The eaſe with which this mine may be worked, the moſt excellent quality of the copper, and its vicinity to the riſing Towns of Alexandria, George-Town, Winchester, and Frederick-Town, and its being within 2½ miles of navigation, muſt render it an eſtate of great value, if it was in the hands of a perſon or perſons who underſtand the buſineſs of mining, as, with very little expenſe, the ore may be raiſed.—About 50 miles from Alexandria, 40 from George-Town, 30 from Winchester, and 15 from Frederick-Town, in Maryland, lying along Patowmack River upwards of five miles, and between the Catoctan-Mountain and Short-Hills, is a rich and fertile body of LAND, called the CATOCTAN TRACT, containing 11973¾ acres, on which there are upwards of one hundred farms; about half of them are leaſed for two and three lives, at Ten Dollars per 100 acres per annum, and the reſidue occupied by tenants at will, and may be rented in future at 5 to £. 15 per annum very readily. This land lies perhaps in as healthy, as beautiful and plentiful a country, as any in America. It produces all ſorts of grain, tobacco, and hemp in abundance, and has meadows and mill-ſeats upon it; alſo an inexhauſtible ſtore of building and lime ſtone. We will ſell it altogether, or in farms, as we can agree. If one perſon purchaſes the whole, we will extend the time of payment to the ſatisfaction of the purchaſer, he giving us a ſecurity for payment in the land; or, if leaſes for lives are preferred, we will grant them at an annual rent of Ten Dollars per hundred acres, the leſſee giving an adequate ſum to be agreed on for ſuch leaſe, payable every ſix months, in the ſame manner as herein before mentioned, in caſe of an abſolute ſale.—The title to the lands, the plats, and the powers to ſell them, may be ſeen at any time by applying to the ſubſcribers.

R. T. HOOE,
CHARLES LITTLE, } Agents.

Alexandria, May 25, 1790. (t. f.

☞ The Law for the Regulation of Seamen for Sale at this Office.

Alexandria: Printed by Hanſon and Bond.